

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows (paragraph numbers refer to corresponding published U.S. patent application No. 2006/0157895 A1):

[0015] The masonry product can be a clay brick which is produced by means of applying a slurry at least to those surface of said brick which will be exposed when in the structure to be built from said brick, said slurry being fired with said clay brick in a kiln. The slurry can be composed of water, fireclay, **[[calgon]]** CALGON® or surfactant, glass cutlet or feldspar or borax. The slurry also include dried fine sand, or have dried fine sand applied thereto after the slurry has been added to the exposed faces of the brick..

[0029] When the masonry unit is a clay brick it can be produced by means of applying a slurry at least to those surfaces of said brick which will be exposed when in the structure to be built from said brick, said slurry being fired with said clay brick in a kiln, if the clay from which the brick is does not, after firing produce a face surface with the required reactivity. The slurry can be composed of water; fireclay, **[[calgon]]** CALGON® or surfactant, glass cutlet or other fluxes, or clay suspension sources such as shales. The slurry can also include dried fine sand.

[0072] A second test of the reactivity of a surface is called the Total Absorption Method and utilises steps 1 to 4 of the previous test, however, this test requires a recording or noting of the time taken to have the 2 **[[milimitres]]** millilitres of water completely absorbed by the masonry surface.

[0080] The ingredients of the slurry can include: fireclay, **[[calgon]]** CALGON® or surfactant (to aid suspension of fireclay particles); glass cullett or mineral feldspar (to lower the temperature of formation of ceramic bond of slurry to brick); water; dried fine sand.

[0084] The following are specific examples of suitable slurries: TABLE-US-00005 White coloured slurry formulation
Component Quantity
Kaolin clay (white clay high melting temp.) 125 kg
Glass Cullet (broken glass ground (flux agent) 100 kg **CALGON**
CALGON® (Dispersant) 2 litres
Water approx 130 litres.

[0090] The dispersing agents used are surfactants that promote suspensions. These include but are not limited to: **CALGON** **CALGON®**; **DISPEX** **DISPEX®**.

[0092] The fluxing agents are used to bond the coating and a combination of: the type; addition levels; and the firing temperature that is employed to bond the slurry to the brick, govern the physical absorbency and also partly the reactivity to post colouration. These fluxes include but are not limited to: glass cullet (ground); mineral feldspar powder; shales/clays containing enough natural fluxes; potassium and sodium carbonates. Generally it will be economic considerations that determine which flux is used. TABLE-US-00006 Grey coloured slurry formulation. Component Quantity
Local light coloured shale 1375 kg
Manganese Dioxide 18 kg **DISPEX** **DISPEX®** 2 litres
Water Approx 1000 litres.

[0094] Another slurry formulation includes: TABLE-US-00007 Light coloured slurry formulation
Component Quantity
Ball Clay R 1300 kg
Ceramic Glaze Frit 235 kg
Tiona 35 kg **DISPEX** **DISPEX®** 1.7 litres
Water Approx 1200 litres.

[0096] A further slurry formulation is: TABLE-US-00008 Slurry formulation to receive tinting composition
Component Quantity
Kaolin 1300 kg **CALGON** **CALGON®** 2.2 litres
Mineral Feldspar 150 kg
Water Approx 1200 litres
Fine white washed sand added to excess slurry dosing.

[0102] An appropriate pre-treatment can include **precoating** with a mineral paint, the use of absorbent sands in the concrete mix, applying an acid etching or washing to open the pores such as with muriatic acid, or immersions being applied to the cured **structure** and the use of light coloured cements. These pre-treatments

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AMENDMENT

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modify the masonry surface so as to receive the tinting composition as the pore structures will have been opened and the pore depths will have been limited to create the right site for a one stage colour absorption.